THE LATE FIGHT AT FORT PICKERS

The Official Report of Colonel Harvey Brown.

interesting Letter of an Officer of the Niagara.

Gallant Conduct of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

Miciency of Sailing Vessels for Blockading Purposes.

James' Guns Declared Useless and the Parrot Gun Recommended, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA. | FORT PICKENS, NOV. 25, 1861. | Grand That Fort Pickens has been belongured by the roles for the last nine months, and that it was daily breatened with the fate of Sumter, is a fact notorious to Semmer the rebels have been surrounding it with bat ories, and daily arming them with the heaviest and most icient gans known to our servic —gans stolen from the nied States—intil they considered this fort as virtually Jahr own, its occupancy being only a question of time.

I have been in command since the 16th of April, and during the whole of that time their force has averaged, so far as I can

larf, from eight to ten times the number of mine. The position in which I have thus been placed has been suffi ently trying, and I have at three separate times intend

ed by surprise a portion of my command on an intensely te for the purpose. An insuit so gross to the flag of my ntry could not by me be passed unnoticed and I designed immediately to take appropriate ve which I had no control prevented. I make these fatory remarks to explain why I have now opened my ces, about one sixth or his, thi teen hundred to eight sand, I have not the means of producing any decisive scults, and as evidence of my having accomplished what

my constry's flag Having invited Flag Officer McKean to co-operate with in attacking the rebels, and to which he gave a ready cordial assent, I, on the morning of the 22d, opene y batteries on the enemy, to which, in the course of arly equi distant from this fort, and on which parate batteries, containing from one to four guns any o' them being ten-inch columbiads and some twelve of this t on inch sea coast mortars, the distance varying ndred yards from this fort. At the same time of my cisen, in the Bichmond, took position as near to Fort case as the depth of water would permit, but which fortunately was not sufficiently deep to give full effect their powerful batteries. They, however, kept up a pirited fire on the fort and adjacent batteries during the hole day. My fire was incessant from the time of openurs before sons t this fort and the adjoining battery ased fire. I directed the guns of batteries Lincoln, ameren and Totten principally on the batteries adjacent to the Navy Yard, those of Battery Scott to Fort McRae and the lighthouse batteries, and those of the fort to all. We reduced very perceptibly the fire of Eurraneas, en-

lose of the day, not being the least impaired. se navy unfortunately, ewing to a reduction in the deput if water, caused by a change of wind, not being able t get so near as yesterday, consequently the diance was too great to be effectual. My fire this tay was less rapid, and I think more efficient, than that of yesterday. Fort Moline, so effectually shoped. yesterday. Fort Mckae, so effectually silence ! ye orday, did not fire again to day. We silenced entirely one or two gans, and had one of ours disabled by a shot oming through the embrasure.

About three o'clock fire was communicated to one he bouses in Warrington, and shortly afterwards to the mmediacely in rear of some of the robel batteries, the apparently having placed them purposely directly root of the largest and most valuable buildings. The fre rapidly communicated to other buildings along the treet until probably two-thirds of it was consumed end about the same time fire was discovered saying from the back part of the Navy Yard. grobably in Wolcott, a village to the north mediately adjoining the yard, as Warrington don the west. Finally; it penetrated to the yard, and a continued to burn brightly all night I concluded that other in it or in Wolcott many buildings were desired Very beavy damage was also done to the building of the vard by the avalanche of shot, shell and splinter lowered unceasingly on them for two days, and being nearly fireproof, being built of brick and covered ith slate, I could not succeed in firing them, my hot hot nor shells not having any power of igniting them.
The steamer Time, which was at the winer at the time, vas abandened on the first day and exposed to our fire ontinued till dark, and with mortars occasionally This fort, at its conclusion, though it pect, save the disabling of one gun carriage and the los encement of the combat, but the ends I proposed in nd to be impracticable with my present means, I do not sem it advisable further to continue it unless the enemy hink it preper to 40 so, when I shall meet him with

The attack on "Billy Wilson" camp, the attempted tack on my batteries, and the localt to our glorious fine ave been fully and fearfully avenged. I have no mean knowing the loss of the enemy, and have no disposi on to guess at it. The firing on his batteries was ver eavy, well directed and continuous for two days, and ould hardly tail of having important results.

Our loss would have been heavy but for the foresight ans of protection, and which saved many lives. I lost

o privately wounded, only one corporal, and four or (privates) wounded, only one severely.

My officers, neu-commissioned officers and privates are everything I could desire. They one and all permeditability with the greatest cheerfolices, and in most able and efficient manner. I are much indelect Major Arnuld, my executive officer, for his valuable le conduct was admirable; and Cap ics Allen, Chalfin, Blust, Robertson, Hildt and Duryea. d Lieutemants McEarland, Langdon, Clossin, Shipley son, Pennington, Society and Taylor, merit my warm encomiums for the cochess and eliberation with ch they performed, without one exception, their duty. der a b avy and continuous shower of shot, shells and mance officer, had full supplies of all required teler, which were on hata at the post, and

his department was conducted with system and

moking a distinction, are Companies A, F and L. First Artillery C, H and K. Second Artillery, and C and F; Third

nfantry, and Companies G and I, Sixth regiment New

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant General, United State

elicited some facts that are of importance, and I notice them that we may in future benefit by them.

First.—That with the most efficient guns of the largest atibre and served in the best manner, no serious injury

can be done to stone or brick walls, or to guns in sand

batteries, or to troops serving them, unless probably by

rifled gurs, if properly protected, at a distance of from

Second—That shells and hot shot are not to be depended on fer firing even weeden buildings, unless having in

bem incondiary compositions.

Third—That pieces of port fire are nearly useless as

such incendiary composition.

Powrth—That brick buildings covered with slate cannot be fired by either hot shot or shells at the distance.

named, unless by accident, unless the shells have rock

tecting forts by sand bag traverses, &c., is far more than

Sixth-That no dependence is to be placed on James

rifle projectiles, either as it respects accuracy or range. If I had had guns to be depended on I could have silenced

the most of the enemy's sand batteries and the guns is

for an hour contend against rifled gons, and that if our

navy is not at once supplied liberally with good rifled

Eighth-That on service here, and I believe the remark

Gulf, a gunboat drawing six feet water and well armed

with good rifled game can do more and better service than

a forty gun ship, or than such ships as the Niagara and

Ninth-That sail vessels are niterly useless in enforcing

a full supply of ammunition.

I would strongly urge that a dozen of Parrott's thirty

ounders, or, if to be had, of larger calibre, be sent to

his post, with a good supply of ammunition, ar early as

possible. I had one which I found to be excellent, but when the navy met with such a mishap in the Mississippi

I was compelled to let Flag Officer McKean have it and

one of my twelve pounder Parrott guns to put on one of

his chips to save them from being driven out of the waters by a little steamer having a rifled gun on hoard.

ram, General, very respectfully, your obedient ser rant, HARVEY BROWN, Colonel Commanding.

Brigadier General L. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Interesting Letter from an Officer of the

ents, that have already appeared in the Herald, we find

he following interesting letter, which we give to our

they enflinded the parapet gone of Fickens. It had been arranged that as soon as the steamer's came down from Pensacola to the Navy Yard the fort was to open the upon them, so as to slike then if possible, and cut off all means of beinging down reinforcements from the torn and the first pan from the fort was to be the signal for us to move in and open fire. Orders were passed to have

we were within range, and then came to anchor.

THE ACTION.

Our first shat was from the eighty four poind rife, and it told with very good effect. The next was from an even inch gun, but it fed shert. A few more were first, but with truch the same result. Finding that we were us far off, a boat was sent out in charge of the master, in order to sound, and having found that we could get in somewhat closer without the water shouling much more, we have up anchor and ran in about one fourth of a mile further. During the time that our boat was out consuling, swend of tastr shots came very near u, but forquestery none in. We now again opened fire from our broakside; ans and this time to some purpose, immat every shot told, but there must have been a fear ful scattering of pieces, as our shell explicated over their linear. I do not think shere was ever any target practice in the navy that can she which a record of all-civice shots. The rebels were constantly throwing shot at us, and even to be either unressing the charge of powher overse getting more execution, for their shot gradually owner to be either unressing the charge of powher or

guns it will be very likely to be disgraced.

repaid by the saving of the lives of the defenders.

wo thousand to three thousand yards.

Army, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

About one o'clock a firing commenced from a masked eathery which disclosed its iff in the woods along the shore, and about a mile such of Mefter. They seemed to have a next culture such against us by the pertinactly with which they ared at me but finding that they could not reach us they great are the strength to the Schmond, which was nearer in shore. Many of their shot came very close to the latter, and had they been well directed woold-shave done a great deal of damage. Only one took effect, however, and I regret to record that this killed one man and wounded seven. The man killed was captain of the gun, and was in the not of taking also when strack. The wounded were but slightly hirt. The battery of the Richmond was now brought to bear upon the hidden rebels, but I do not think it did much execution, as most of bor shot were seen tofalishort. About five o'clock she haded out. efficiency. Major Tower, Surgeon Campbell and Assistant Surgeon Satherland, in their respective duties, ustained their high reportations. Captains Robert. on Duryea and Bient, and Lieutenants Pennington and Seeley respectively commanded batteries Lincoln, Scott. Totten and Cameron, and a small battery at Spanish Fort. and the other officers' batteries in the fart with distinguished ability. Captains Dobies and Bailey's communic re with the batteries at Lincoln and Cameron, and did their duty faithfully and efficiently. The companies of Captains Henberer and Duffy, of the Sixth regiment New York Volunteers, were successively on duty at the fort, and rendered cheerfully important assistance to me. The regular companies engaged at the batteries, all of whom

as most of her shot were seen to a lithout. About five o'clock she hauled out.

At two o'clock a shell from one o' our gues set fire to a frame house in the rear o' Medea, and much of the time the fort has been enveloped in a choud of amoke. Seen the fort has been enveloped in a choud of amoke. Seen the fire this fire broke out their flagstaff was shot away, and the symbol of treachery came down by the run subsequently it was raised again.

RHE RESELS FIRE HEAVIER METAL.

About three o'clock one or two shuts passed over us and dropped into the water, and by the note which they same as they passed we knew that they bad turned some heavier instal upon us. Two or three of our gens were directed to the spot whence the amoke was seen to issue, and if they treated us to mask we returned the compliment with interest. They succeeded in planting two shots in our sides, making rather ugly holes, and upsetting things in one of the lieuteannt's rooms. By six o'clock we must have dismounted the gun, for at that time McKea ceased thing altogether, and for one hear and a half we tumbled shell after shell inside of her walls without any response. We could hardly believe that we had silenced them so soon, but thought that they faust be at work in preparing some larger gun for our benefit.

CEASED PHENO. In closing I tender to Flag Omeer McKean and Captain Eilison, of the Navy, and to their officers and crews my best thanks for their able co-operation which would have had the happiest results but for the unfortunate fact that great draft of water prevented their sufficiently near approach to the works of the robels. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HARVEY BROWN, Colonel Commanding. Headquestress Department of Floreda, \ Fort Pickens, Nov. 25, 18(1.) \ General.—The bombardment of the 22d and 25d has

be at work in preparing some larger gun for our benefit.

CEASRD PIRING.

We ceased firing at helf past five, it having become too dark to get good aim. Our whole number of shell fired was one hundred and eighty; of these, forty-three were filled with and—an expedient sometimes used in breaching a wal. The shots which struck us proved to be from an eight inch columbiad. At six o'clock we got upancher and steamed out to a safer ancherage, and then all hands began to find out that they were very tired and hungry. All begrinned and black with powder, our nearths lifed with smoke and heads nearly splitting from so much noise, we were glad enough to go below and take a little rest, as well as to try the effects of a little supper. Our men have done nobly, too much cannot be said in their praise. When the rebel shots would come near us they would grunnlie out a how of derision, and when each shot was fired in return it seemed as though every man of that particular gun's crew would shut his teeth in defance and his look fairly expressed, 'take that you cowardly skunks.' The most of our crew are old man-of war's men, and were considered a 'picked crew' at the time the ship was commissioned to go to Japan, and at that time sailors were planty. It is no kind of use for an officer to attempt to teach these men how to shoot. Just give them both a gun and the man will best the officer so badly that he will be vory glad to resign. After we had become well engaged in the fight we hardly thought of or had time to look at Fort Pickens. Once in a while I would cast a glauce that way, and I could see that the seminiciple of batteries around her were keeping up a constant explosion of shell over her loyal walls; while from out her sides there came a steady stream of white smoke, and I could see that the above took good effect. We had already made two good hoise in McRes, and Flokens had knocked a hole that a horse and cart might enter in.

MARRINGTON ON FIRE.

and cart might enter in.

WARRINGTON ON FIER.

A letter dated November 28 says:—As 1 commence to write to night the whole sky is filminated by the burning of the town of Warring on and the Navy Yard. The former has been burning since two F. M., but the latter has just taken fire. The sight is grand, sublime, anything you choose to call it, only we are too tired to look at it. The forts and batteries have just ceased firm, Fort Pickens must have fired over one thousand shot and shell to day.

shell to day.

A RAIN STORM.

All hands were on dock this morning as soon as it was light, and in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the change in the temperature. During the night there cause up a heavy rain storm, and the wind shifted from the southwest to the northwest, and now overcouts are self-to-contortable to us who have breed so long in the tropics. The wind blew quite fresh, and as it was off shere, we fewed that it would blow the water seaward, so as to render it impossible for us to get our position of yosterday. Boass were sent in to sound, and we found we could get there, but there would only be ten inches of water under us. As the sea was very smooth, we determined to try it.

BEREL RELIEF. Tenth-That Parrott's rified gons are efficient, and that orts should be immediately supplied with them and with

mined to try it.

BEBEL RELIEF.

About sources we saw a large body of men leave Fort McRea and go toward the Navy Yard, and we conjectured from the looks of the batteries that they were a "relief," who had been at worlduring the night. When our beat returned, the officer reported that be could see a new battery in the woods, and that higher embed ments had been thrown up in front of the others.

battery in the woods, and that higher embankments had been thrown up in front of the others.

NEW BATTERIES.

All hands had a good warm breakfast, and at nine o'clock we went to prayers. At half past nine signals were made to Fert Pickens, and at ten we weighed an chor and steamed in nearly to our position. The Rich mond did not go in at all, as the flag officer did not think her shot took sufficient effect to pay for being badly cut up. As soon as we supromehed, the new battery in the wood disclosed tactif, and although it burst shell very near us, it could not do us much harm. The other battery in the wood new consists of two pieces. For I pickens opened fire a little after tim. We came to anchor at forty minutes past ten, and fired the first gun at a quarter to eleven. At this time all the batteries were hard at work. There were between forty and fifty guns playing into Fort Pickens. As we expected, masked batteries had disclosed themselves all along the beach.

SLOW FIRENG.

themselves all along the beach.

SLOW FIRING.

Our firing was very alow owing to our inability to reach them, except with the rifled gun. The wind, which was quie strong, was directly against us, and very much in favor of the robels. The charges of powder were in favor of the robels. The charges of powder were increased from filteen to seventeen prends and still our shors fell whert. About a dozen of their shells have exploded quite near enough for comfort. The men seem to have taken matters quite coulty to-day. The Commodere, in his address this morning, told them he did not want so many lookers on to be on deck. Said he, "One watch go below and aleep, and be ready to releve the other when wanted."

THE OBJECTOF THE ATTACK.

The object was to destroy the Navy Yard, so as to put a stop to their use of government property and tools in a stop to their use of government property and tools in building any more extensive means of defence, and to building any more extensive means of defence, and to building any more extensive means of one to green to our engineers to place bags filled with coal, around such portions of the machinery as were expresed to shot, and nearly all the work was done which is necessary to "prepare ship for action." Early on the morning of the 21st, the Fing Officer went on shore to confer with Colonel B own in regard to preliminaries. At twelve o'clock he returned, and then we received orders to complete all beceasary arrangements. Orders were despatched to the Realment and Montgomery, then in port, giving tasm directions how to act, and the word was peased that we should move in at daylight, so as to engage Fort McRae, the water hattery and the sand battery, just in Iront of McRae, all three of which could bring their guar to bear upon either fort bickens or the shipping. We could form to idea of the strength of these places but it was highly important that we should oraw their tire, as they enfinded the parapet guns of Fickens. It had been arranged that as soon as the steamers came down from Pensacola to the Navy Yard the fort was to onen the sleep, and be ready to releve the other when wanted."

As I passed along the berth deck I saw many of their stretches out, fast askep, and not a few playing back gammon and checkers. Finding that all our shots follower, we wished anchor at half-past two, and moved it a little closer. Hardly had we dropped it before a sind went whitzing in between our shook piper, and dropped in the water ball a mile the other side of es. Immediate by there came another and then another, and while they came over us, thick and fast, our suns roturned the com-pliment. But it was no use: our shot all relishort. The wind was too strong and our ship was daugerously near the bottom.

The charges of powder were to The charges of powder were increased to twenty pounds, five more than the regular charge, and finding that that did us no good we weighed ancher and stock that the fidd us no good we weighed ancher and stock the stock of this new gan came directly over our outlete. It could have been no other than a ten-inch columbiad, or else one of the rided 120-pounders said to have been brought over by the Berranda. One of our men says he could hear it say "seem become seen herees,"

special villians hit us it would have bored us through and through.

We got out of their range at last, and then we had the satisfaction of watching the great conflagration. If the wind changes and we can got in, we shall give them an opportunity to try gars again on Monday. We have fixed about seventy due shells to-day. No one has been hart on our shap. News has come from Fort Pickens, and we learn that they are in excellent spirits. That rebel friend of only was turned upon the fort, and managed to partially dismont a ten-inch gan, wounding six men, one of whom is fatally injured. No other casualities. The gun was soon reheatited. Cel. Brown says be shall not open fire to morrow miless they first fire upon him, so that altogether likely the Sabbath will indeed be a day of rest. Some may think it foolishness, but I do not believe we shall lose anything.

A letter, dated November 25, says:—buring Saturday and Sandiay rights we could see the camp fires of two or three parties or shrere, whe are doubtless engaged in creating batteries for our recaption, but I do not think it is altogeneously their fortifications at along the beach, and contain only one or two gurs in each, while, at the same time, they are protected by the woods. To silence such televers it is necessary to have a ship for each one, and even then I doubt if it could be accomplished. It requires a landing party and a force sufficient to take possession of the whole place.

The Richmond received a serious damage in the action of Friday, althoughs the kine it was not considered to be much. A shot struck her just about the water line and open and of the whole place.

orrible battles and hair breadth escapes.

OFENING OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

By sunrise on the morning of the 22d we were all ready.

Our boats had been hotated out and moored slongside, shot and shell got up and steam all ready to move in at short notice. The usual morthing prayer was offered up, the chartain imploring a blessing upon the events of the day, after which the Flag Other addressed a few words to the men in his usual clear, quick, come to the point manner. He urged upon them "strict obedience to all orders, coolness, judgment and precision in firing." The shower was three hearly cheers. About half past nine we could see the steamers coming down to the Navy Yard, little suspecting that their doesn was scaled. In a very short time they were fast to the dock, and at just twelve minites of ten o'cleck we saw a cinck issue from Fort Fickene, and heard the beening of the gun. A cheer there is not the continuous of the gun within range. It was necessary for us to run into very shoul water, and con sequently it required the utmost caution in working the slip. Even with a perfectly material sas there would be only twenty inches of water under our keel, and if it should begin to blow, or a heavy swell set in, it was necessary for us to have the chip in such a position that we could easily in into despet water. While working our way in the Rohmond estineup onder our stern, and as she draws is water than we do, the Commodore ordered her to go in and open for as soon as she was within range. She passed by us, took a position heaver to the land, and opened fire Meantline, like water battery and Fort McRae were doing their bost to frighten us, by throwing shot that fell about we were within range, and then came to anchor.

The ACTION.

Our first shot was from the eighty four pound rifle, and

stere rooms. Yesterday size gained three feet of water, notwithstanding the stem numes were kept in operation constantly. It will be becomen't os send her to key West, and as she goes to day I hasten to send you this letter, in hopes it may reach you at an early date. I question whether Colonel Brown will attempt to do much more. He has effected his purpose—that of destroying the winter quarters of the rebels, and although they incoorded in putting out the five in the Navy Yard, he has shown them that it will be a very unsafe operation to commence work there again, as he can and will set men to it again, if they make the strempt.

A same of the men were removing the "fuses" and emptying the powder from the shells that fell insafe the fort and did not explode, a part of fire from the chusel used in removing the time chusel used in removing the time cassed one of the shells to explode, a stant of the from the chusel used in removing the time caseed one of the shells to explode, a stant of the form the chusel used in removing the time caseed one of the shells to

The Europa Off Cape Race, but Not

Sr. John, (N. F.), Dec. 13, 1861. The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, November 39 via Queen lown December 1. passed Cane Race, about two son was very high, and although the new boat of the

MOVEMENTS OF PRIVATEERS.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

NOW IT WAS BONE, AND WBY IT WAS ALLOWED.

The brig Thomas W. Rowland, Captain Rowland, from Rio Janeiro, via St. Themas November 27, arrived at this Captain Rewland states that the captain of the

nited States combont Iroqueis is entirely and nione to blame for the escape of the Senater from Port Royel, Martinique. The captain him the movements of the Sunter; and on the night of the 23d of November signals were made by the man on shore that she was less ing the harber, but no notice wataken of it by the captain of the Iroquois. His first lieutenant tried to persunde him to give chase, which they could easily have done, as the Sunter drew one foot more water than the frequess did; but he would not hear to it, saying it would be very unpleasant for bim to capture her, as he and Captain Semmes had been schoolmates, and had sailed together, and Captain Semmes had been his superior officer; and another ressen was he did no want to break the neutrality laws. The movements of the Sum-ter were seen from the deck of the Iroqueis, she (the Sumter) taking a southerly course, when the captain of the frequents gave orders to pro-ceed to St. Thomas, not making the least effort to capture the privateer, after baring been lying off the port several days for that note purpose. On these facts becoming known at St. Thomas, the greatest indignation prevailed among the Americans is port and all others friendly t

The brig T. W. Rowland is now lying at pior 52 Fast river.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS
THE SECOND RECAPE OF THE SUMERI-EXCITEMENT
IN MARTIRIQUE AND ST. THOMAS.

The brig Thomas W. Rowland, commanded by Captain Rowland, arrived at this port on Thursday evening last French West Indies. One of our reporters yesterday waited on the captain to make further inquiries concern ing the recent escape of the privateer Sumter from quois. Captain Rowland made a detailed statement, in substance very much like the report published above. He said he had got his information from the first lieu tenant of the froquois, and as he was so frank and unreserved in all he had said he (the captain) had no reason for reserving any of the particulars from the press and public. The greatest excitement prevailed at Martinique from day to day while it was expected that a collision would take place between the rival vessels; for the privateer was so closely cornered that it was looked upon as next to certain that she would have been captured. The officers of the Iroquois seemed very saxious for the capture on shore to the American Consul, and made a requisition for a supply of coal and other effects which could not be obtained at Martinique, and without which he said it would be impossible for him successfully to watch and follow the Sumter. The Consul under the apparent nedespatched her to St. Thomas to get the supply of coal and other things required, with griders to return with haute. The schooner accordingly started, and reached Sr. Thomas safely, and, by the exertion of the American Consul there, was soon fitted up with everything needed. While preparing to start on her return voyage the United States steamer Dacotch arrived at St. Thomas from the East Indies, and the Cousul at once ordered her to take the schooner in tow, and to proceed to Martinique without delay, so se to save time. The captain of the Dacotah was also told to co-operate in every way possi-ble with the commander of the Iroquois, so as to secure the capture of the Samter meter all circamstances. But, to the sarprise of the Pacotah, on her arrival at Rort Royal, the Sumter had al-ready escaped, having spotceded in leaving the port about forty eight hours before her arrival. While the Sunter was lying in the harbor of Port Royal the Iro quois frequently steamed around her, hantering the offiharbor and settle their boast in a square fight. The crew of the privateer always kept remarkably quiet, scarcely ever replying to the taunts of the men on hoard the Union vessel. There was one thing remarked on board of the privateer, and that was that the crew were always busy sharpening cutiasses and swords evidently making pre-

drop ancher and remain quiet, the other vessels, or else go out of the harbor for a league and remain there.

The feeling of the people of Martinique—especially the segroes at Port Royal-was decidedly in fuvor of the United States officers. Whenever these went on shore pressions of friendship. The secessionists, on the contrary, were held in anything but respect. On shore their officers were the object of continual curiosity, and some of the lower orders used to jeer them be cause they would not take up the challenge of the frequeis

moving about the harbor under steam, for eventually the

captain recei. ed an order to the effect that be must either

The outlet of the harbor of Port Royal is very parrownot more than about 350 feet. Outside of this point the frequois cruised about for several days, waiting to catch the privateer as soon as she should attempt to escape. The opinion of every one who knows anything about the vessel continued to lay off the port it would be altogether

impossible for her to slip out without being taken.

As already stated to the captain's report, a watch had been sent on shore at Port Royal from the Iroqueis, pro vided with bine rockets, which were to be let off as soon as the Sumter slipped her anchor and began to move from harbor, at a narrow point indicated, but the signals from the shore were plainly visible from her deck. The first rocket was plainly seen to burst, when the captain or gone some distance, the first lieutement went to the near the mouth of the harbor, as the Sumfer would be compelled to move in that direction to go to see. The captain urged that he did not wish to break the neutrality laws, and added that the captain of the Sumfer was a old schoolfellow, with whom he did not wish to come into far to intercept the Samter on her way out. By the time ter was nowhere to be seen. The Iroquois did not atout meeting the Dacotah and schooner on the way.

The pien of the captain that he did not pursue for want of coal is generally doubted both at St. Thomas and that he had coal enough to have followed her two hundred the Sumter could not sail over nine miles an hour, as her crew was damaged, while the Iroqueis would sail fifteen knots with ease. This was the general topic of conversation among the crew when they went on shore. One of the eamen went to the American Consul and told bim that he had sailed for twenty years under the American flag, and during that time he had never got drunk; but he was so disgusted at the way the Sumter was allowed to escape that he was going on a regular spree. None of the seamen or officers on board the Iroquois saw when the Sumter got out of the harbor, as their vessel was going too far north. As soon as the fact became well known that the Sunter had excepted, the Incetah and the frequency were sent in pursuit. It is supposed she will now make for a northern English port. Captain Rowland brought a letter directed to Secretary Sward from St. Thomas, which he supposes to be re-

THE PRIVATEERS STILL AT WORK THE CLIPPER SHIP GREY FEATHER CHASED IN THE NORTH ABLANTIC-PRODEST AND GALLANT DEFENCE OF HER COMMANDER.

The ship Grey Feather, Captain B S. Mayo, which arrived at this port on the 8th inst., from British tadia, reports an exciting and interesting occurrence which befel her on her voyage. This was no less than the appearance of a very suspicious craft, supposed to be a priva-teer off the Windward islands, and the discomfiture of the

before learning India. He planked over his water tanks so as to make a solid platform, elevated above his bul one pointing over the starboard, and the other over th spectable armament, besides having accured a clear stag plied with small arms and boarding implements.

waters of the North Atlantic, prepared for any emergency

dent, for Captain Mayo resorts that on the 25th of N ade 58 west, he discovered a suspicious looking vessel on in he quarter, which remained in sight until the morn my of the 27th, when, at about eight o'clock, another ship hove in sight also on his lee quarter, but soon bore away for the vessel which had been in his company for past two days; after running before the wind for an hour, the second, or strange ship, again hauled her wird and started after the Grey Feather, and con-tinued the chase for four hours and a half, or until one P. M., when she had got within about two miles of her the Grey Feather being so deeply laden that her speed was not equal to that of the ship. At this time Captain Mayo deemed it prudent to prepare to meet an enemy, and determined to defend his vessel to the last. With this object in view he loaded and shotted his two long twelve pounders, and made clear for action. At this time the suspicious vessel being about one and a half miles distant, Captain Mayo hoisted his ensign in the usual manner, in order to attract the stranger's attention. To this the ship did not reply. Captain Mayo then here away and brought the stranger in range, and fired a shot across her bows. This had the effect of causing her to hoist the American flag, after which she handed sharp on the wind,

and disappeared in a short time.

The spirited and successful example of Captain Mayo and Mesors L. H. Simpson & Sons, the owners of the Grey Feather, are worthy the attention of and might be profitably imitated by all other owners and masters of seagoing vessels in these troublesome times.

The Grey Feather had a valuable cargo on board, and is herself a very line vessel, having on her outward voyage made the run to Melbourne in eighty-two days. The vessel and cargo would no doubt have been a welcome

THE NAVY.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD At the Brooklyn Navy Yard the Chippewa went into mmission yesterday, with the following list of offi-

Lieutenant Commanding—Andrew Bryron.
Lieutenant—B. Cherardi,
Azintant Surgen—Louis Ian Zen.
Acting Assistant Paramaster—G. A. Robertson.
Acting Matters—F. A. Rapp. W. H. DeWolf.
Acting Matter's Matter—W. W. Colfax, S. L. Dade, H. C.
Vaddell, J. M. Crocker.
Print Assistant Engineers—Robert B. Hine, W. Musgrave,
1. P. Gregory.

The Quaker City will go into commission to day, with the following officers:-

the following officers:—

Commander—Jas. Madison Frailey.

Licatenant—S. Livingston Breese.

Acting Masters—Oliver S. Brock, Tolford Durham, Horatio S. Hanchard.

Gumer—Wm. H. Hamilton.

Chief Engineer—Geo. W. Farrar.

Second Assistant Engineer—John L. Fonke.

Third Assistant Engineers—Peter Robinson, Thomas Slater, John Tennant.

Acting Master's Mates—Lindley H. Livingston, David H.

Paniel, Chas. A. Grawford.

The United States bark Arthur, J. W. Kittredge, Liguite-

Paniel, Chas. A. Crawford.

The United States bark Arthur, J. W. Kittredge, Lieutenant Commanding, left the Newy Yard at eight o'clock A. M., and proceeded to her anchorage off Ellis' Inland, in the North river, where she will receive her powder and immediately proceed to sea. The following is a correct list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commanding—J. W. Kittredge,
Acting Master and Executive Officer—W. O. Lundt.
Acting Masters—E. T. Jones, W. H. Meinthew.
Acting Assistant Paymarter—Marcus B. Osborne.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—O. D. Root.
Master's Mates—Win. Earker, T. N. Myers, J. C. Constant.

The officers of the Swedish frigate Norrhoping, Com-mander Adlersparre, visited the yard yesterday, and were received with all the honors, a salute being fired, and the commander of the yard, Commodore Paulding, showed the visiters all the corlosities.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1861.
The United States schooner Kittatinny went into commission to-day. Her armament consists of four long thirty two pounders. She will cruise in the Gulf. She a new vessel, lately purchased by government, and bids fair to be very fast. The following is a list of her offi-

fair to be very lead.

Acting Lieutenant—J. C. Weith.

Acting Maters—W. B. Stoddard, G. W. Gronson.

Acting Maters—W. B. Stoddard, G. W. Gronson.

Acting Maters—M. H. Henry.

Surgeon—M. H. Henry.

Acting Actistant Paymoster——Clark.

The steamer Mystic, Lieutenant commanding Arnold, well proceed to sea in a day or two. She is having some

repairs done to her machinery PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

The United States corvette Portsmouth, at the Ports outh Navy Yard, has received orders to proceed South with sealed orders. She has an entirely new armament metaling of sixteen eight-inch columbiads, and one fifty pounder rifled Parrot gan mounted on a pivot. The Port month sails with sealed orders, has a full comple ment of men and marines, and, it is said, is bound or some important service. The following is a list of her

Community—Samuel Swartwont.
First Lieutenont—R. C. Johnsson.
Pirst Lieutenon Communiting Marines—Wm. H. Hale.
Acting Lieutenonic—H. A. Ward, N. G. Mitchell, N. Richmool.

Richmond.
Smiline Master—F. O. Davenport.
Surgem—J. S. Dungan.
Assidant Surgem—A. M. Wells.
Amident Prognanter—Chapter Schenck.
Midchig mon—Watter Abbott.
Master: Mate—G. Smith, T. B. Gaunon, H. Jones,
Bottsvorin—F. A. Chasin.
Gunner—T. Cassidy.

Movements of General Scott in Garcepe. Translated from the Courier of Havre, Nov. 25.3

The late Landeman General of the United States army, the brave General Scott, arrived in our city yesterday by the steamer Arago, and prosected to the Hotel de Pierrope. Previous to his leaving New York the fortunate conquerer of Mexico was the object of the most flattening distinction. The Chember of Commerce of New York passed resolutions, in which they joined with the entire nation in exteen for the great Virginian citizen. We observed with pleasure that the American cotable now in our harbor improvised on bears the Arago a kind of triumphal arch, decked with flags, in hand of General Scott. To day, at had past him of the most of General Scott. To day, at had past him of clock in the invining, the same captains assembled in the coart of the Hotel de Pfeurope, and, preceded by Captain Lines, commander of the translationtic steamer Arago Sweat arm in arm into the apartments of the brave veteran of the federal army, Each we considered them, as follows:—

lows —
My kind friends and dear fellow combrymen—I thank
you profoundly for this demonstration. My heart is
deeply touched. I am always hatby to find myself
among my fellow chizens of the three States, but the
circumstance under which this visat takes place makes
me doubly happy. I am proud to receive your wishes
me foreign land, thousands of miles from our common
country.

me doubly happy. I am prond to receive your wishes in a foroign land, thousands of miles from our common country.

Those, among all, your profession, and I take this opportunity, which you have offered inc) to assure you of my entire devotion to the cause of my dear cognity. I am convinced that these are your feelings. Once more, my friends, let me thank you very sincerely for this spon tancous proof of your freendship for an old soldier of our glerious America.

May God bless you all. Farewell my friends.

The someth law, and little grandson, left by the eleven electron for farly, where he will be met by his wife, who stays at the Hotel de Rivoti.

In consequence of the arrival of General Scott, and the news of the late success of the iderial feet, the American vessels in port hosts of their intendance const.

From the Journal on Havre, of the 25th November.)

The landing of Gaseral Wunded Scott was the occasion yesterday of a way in evaluer, introvised by the officers of the United States merchant vessels now in our port. Their rep, atted herians were mingled with a good many French veness, who thus reneared homing to the person of no tild defender of that cause of certification which is one in the New as in the O'd World.

The General, in banding, had to pues under an immense emery for med of Union colors, each end of which was bett sich by the hands of namerous American onless another trainplud arch of the same kind availor the General at the cose of the enterance to the pier.

Jeyous shouts and eathlussastic hurrals to followed Gen. Seat rate the Hotel of eitherone, which was not his occasion, decorated with Avertical flag met were entired at the good at the same had were on this occasion, decorated with Avertical flag met were entired at the gode at the same had the was the followed Gen.

teer off the Windward inlands, and the discomfiture of the latter by the prodont foresight and determination of Captain Blayo.

The captain blay aware that privateers infented the naval expedition of the North

IMPORTANT FROM HALIFAX.

Rumors About the Rebel Commissioners

Breckinridge and Hunter. Halleax, Dec. 13, 1861. It has been strongly reported here to-day that Messre. Canada, but were refused, in consequence of a tele-graphic despatch from Secretary Cameron, werning the agents of the Canada line against conveying rebels. Mr. Canard emphatically contradicts the report.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN OUR HARBOR

Arrival of the Swedish War Frigate

Norrhoping.

THE OBJECT OF HER CALLING AT NEW YORK—HER
FUTURE MOVEMENTS TO PROTECT SWEDISH INTERESTS IN THE SOUTHERN WATERS, ETC., ETC. It is not often that our friends of Sweden and Norway, in the northwest of Europe, pay us a visit in the shape of a war frigate; but when the matter is inquired into, full satisfaction is given on both sides, and the mutual under-standing and friendly relations which now exist between the two countries are the more strongly comented by such national intercourse. When we take into consideration the distance and climate of these corthern European regions, where fields of ice cover their seas and

them with that spirit of national amity which should ever characterize two powerful nations. The Swedish war frigate Norrkoping, Commander Adersparre, arrived in our waters on Thursday afternoon, and anchored of the Battery. She sailed from Plymouth, England, and was fifty-seven days in reaching New York. This arose from repeated delays she had to make coast

ing us a visit in the midst of our domestic troubles, we cannot but accord to them a hearty welcome, and receive

The following is a perfect list of her officers:-

Captain—Addersparre.
Captain—Addersparre.
Captain Livitenant—Frees.
Premier Livitenants—Helmstierna, Peyron, Paese,
Langerheim.
Soond Livitenants—Landgren, Gunther, Ameristedt,
Frykholm, Waitenstrand, Krusenstierna, Sedermark,
Limback, Ljotherg, Freandt.
First Surgeon—Beskow.
Second Surgeon—Bostrom.
Purser—Bergyist.
Chaptain—Gowennes.
The Norrkoping is a finely built war sailing yessel, mea-

The Norrhoping is a finely built war sailing vessel, meaall. She mounts thirty-two guns (thirty pounders)—twenty-two on the gun deck, and ten on the upper or main deck. She is very commodious and comfortable in

The Norrkoping has 340 soldiers on board, which in of Swedish and Norwegian descent, the two nations ing the privilege vested in it of selecting its own Legislative Assembly. This does not, at the same time, debar those who are inclined to enter the army and navy from all the privileges attached to these public services being conferred on the mon of either country. On making inquiry into the circumstances of her visit, we dis covered that only one or two on board spoke English and our reporter is indebted to Midshipman Hyalmar Y L. Ekwarzel for his kindners in giving him full informa

The officers are friendly and obliging, courteous and well disposed ready to give any and every intelligence about their ship to those who may require it and under stand them. They complain much of the uncourteous treat ment of the batteries in the river in not acknowledging

Quarantine for doing so.

The Swedish and Norwegian Consul of this city paid the rigate a visit yesterday, and was received with a salute of seven gons. The complaint was made to him respecting the batteries. After being in conversation with the commander of the Norrhoping for some time, the Consul invited the commander to pay a visit to our Navy Yard, where they were very warmly and courteous ly received. Commander Adlorsparre spake in very high terms of the efficiency of our defensive armament against

an invading foe. for the Swedish vessels in Southern waters, having lost England purposely for that specific duty. After stopping here a short time she will renew her cruise Southward

Arrival of the British Gunbont Landrall

The report that the Landrall, Commander J. H. Martin, five guns, was fired at by the San Jancinto, is altogether without foundation. The Landrall is a war pro peller English gunbost, and, when leaving the Colf et o'clock; and, on making inquiry as regards the alleged insult to the British flag, it has been ascertained from her wn officers that no such insult was intended. The Landrall was bound for New York, and in coming alongside with the San Jacinto, and being in full sail at the time, recognized the shot from the latter. It has been discovered that the United States war vessel only ared a blank sho This was amicably agreed upon that it was nothing be

yond that, and both parties seem satisfied that was no "insult," as it is called, to the British flag.

The Landrall not having her pennant flags flying at the time, the officers themselves confess that it was the right of the San Jacinto to do what she did, more expe cally in the present exciting times in which we live, and consideration of the war in which the State tare engage Previous to the English gunboat Landrall arriving at this port she smushed her jibboom, owing to the heavy weather she had to encounter. She carried five guas, one a 6s pounder, and the others 10-pounders each. Her jib been is being rapidly put in order, and she will be ready to take orders from New York in la few days, to where she is destined to carry them.

She seiled from Bermuda under orders, and now has West India station (British Navy). She is a smart rea ight feet bearn. Her compartments are well arranged sixty. The following is a list of her officers -

Master-J. Richarde, Surgeon-J. H. Rasin, Paymater-F. L. Patch, Emineer in Charge-L. Swan, Midshipman-A. Grufell, Master's Assistant-F. J. Palmer,

The Landrail's officers are kind, obliging and friendly and are in no way inclined to keep anything back respect

Harbor.

The fort at this place was commenced recently, by the enstruction of buildings required in the prosecution of operations, and by gracing and planking roads leading from the wharf to the site of the fort. The works during the last few months have progressed with great ra-pidity, and it is now in conditi on to mount a large num. bar of runs. It commands the channel of the antrance to the lower bay, and the entire anchorage around. A hostile fleet approaching New York harber by the Nar rows, would first have to encounter the fire of the battery at sandy block, some of the guns of which, with ry at sandy hook, some of the guns of which, with a sight elevation, cont, by recent experiments, a hundred pound shot a distance of two miles before striking the water. After passing this point the fleet will come within the range of hity of the guns of Fort Richmend and Fort Hamitton in the first stage of its propress, and as it alvances the number of guns increases, until the fleet will receive the fire of two hundred and fifteen guns. Should it pass these without being disabled, it still has to encounter the batteries of Governor's Island and Fort Wood on Bedlee's island.

From the Wheeling (Virginia) Intelligencer, Dec. It is graiffying to automice that the work of ere bridges and repairing the damages to the Baltimort Ohio Raifrond done by the Confederate forces since

The Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad.